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Monday, January 25, 1909.

However, half a loaf is not better
than none at all.

Was that all there was in Congress-
man Willitt's system?

Here is where Mr. Hobson may pre-
pare to say, "I told you so."

Let's call a convention of the powers.
Chinatown refused to maintain the open
door.

Appearances would have it that
Uncle Joe Cannon has been lost in the
shuffle.

"What makes Great Salt Lake
salty?" So far as we have been able
to learn, it is salt.

Congress is doubtless beginning to
think that the fourth of March is a
long time getting here.

Some persons are born boosters, some
acquire the boost habit, and others
have the boost thrust upon them.

Castro has announced his determina-
tion to return to Venezuela, but does
not say whether it is to be in body or
in spirit.

How much more satisfactory it would
be to the Legislature if it could hold
its sessions in the State's own capitol
building!

Doubtless the Grand Army veterans
are not without exceptional experiences,
but Zipping Zion will give them the
time of their lives.

Washington appears to be full of in-
dividuals, each of whom goes about
with the air of one able to lick his
weight in wildcats.

Upon examination of that bill for
a prohibition act, it will be found that
it does not contemplate permitting
physicians to remain idle.

If there is a town in Utah that
hasn't been worked by Schroeder, the
thrifty horse doctor, let it speak up
at once and gain a merited distinc-
tion.

It isn't necessary for one to be a
prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to
predict that Salt Lake will have two
hundred thousand inhabitants in nine-
teen-ten.

There may be some question, though,
whether the President would prefer to
draw a straight salary of one hundred
thousand a year, or to get fifty thou-
sand and "found."

Apostle Smoot opposed an appropri-
ation to the Southern Pacific on account
of the Salt Lake sea work. And right
there we can see that Mr. Harriman
is no fifth-payer.

It is said that the members of the
Federal bunch are paying considerable
attention to legislation; but it goes
without saying that their eyes are
mainly on the pork barrel.

There appears to be no reason for
remaining in the background, for even
the trolley car conductor will urge you
to move up to the front—and that goes
as a standing invitation, too.

In order to allay any possible mis-
apprehension concerning the matter, it
is stated that there is not the remotest
intention to get rid of the merry wid-
ows permanently, even though the rol-
lers are to be put under them.

A young man in New Jersey is
afflicted with a mania which induces
the thought that he is soiled by every-

thing he touches, and this keeps him
constantly bathing or washing his
hands. His physician is much exer-
cised to find a cure. They say that
"everything comes out in the wash-
ing and ironing." The young man
evidently has had sufficient washing.
Why not now iron him?

THE COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

When the farmers of this county were
suing the smelters for punitive damages
and collecting the same, they urged that
if the smelter smoke and fumes could
be abated, their farms would be worth
far more than they were at the time
the suits were brought. At the same
time the price of these lands was held
at prohibitive figures. Land in the
"smoke belt," so-called, was held
higher than any other land in the
county, and, in fact, the farmers re-
fused to sell at all. This was natural
in a way, but for a reason precisely
opposite to that upon which the theory
of the suits was based. That theory
was that the crops were destroyed. The
fact was that the crops were raised
without much damage and sold in the
market of Salt Lake. So that the
farmers in that "smoke belt" got dou-
ble pay for their crops every year—
from the smelters full value for crops
that were alleged to have been de-
stroyed, and pay for the crops that were
actually raised instead of being de-
stroyed.

However, on the theory of the suits,
and as proved in the court, the land of
those farmers should have been far
more valuable after the smelters were
shut down by reason of the suits
brought than it was before. But when
the assessor came around the singular
fact was noted that those farmers in-
sisted that their farms deteriorated in
value because of the closing down of
the smelters and the consequent destruc-
tion of their home market for vegeta-
bles, butter, eggs, etc., that were sold
at fancy prices to the homes and
boarding houses where smelter em-
ployees were boarded. That is, the
farmers pleaded to the assessor that
what they had sworn to in court was
false, and that they were worse off in
place of being better off by reason of
the outcome of the suits which they
themselves had planned.

We are reminded of these facts by
the official report of the county auditor
of this county which shows a decrease
in the assessed valuation of the prop-
erty in the county outside of the city
and an increase of upwards of \$2,000,
000 in the valuations of this city. That
this decreased valuation of the county
is wrong, and the increase in the city
an imposition upon the taxpayers here
is a clearly evident fact. The farmers
of the county have got their own way,
and, according to their own pleadings,
they should be better off and their
farms of more value now than heretofore.
But precisely the reverse is their
claim, and according to that claim the
suits which they have instituted against
the smelters, causing the smelter shut-
down, were wrong from their own
standpoint, and have resulted in dam-
ages to themselves by their own act,
and not by reason of anything done by
the smelters.

The whole matter, however, is only
part and parcel of the common imposi-
tion practiced by every power in this
State against Salt Lake. This city pays
enormously more than its just propor-
tion of all public expenses throughout
the State. And the constant effort, the
thing which large numbers of people
throughout Utah are lying awake nights
to bring about, is some further plan
or scheme whereby Salt Lake City
shall be yet more severely drained, to
the advantage of outside communities.
This, however, is something that has
been going on almost from the first of
the Territorial existence of Utah, only
it seems to be getting worse and worse
and more of it all the time, and to be
a matter of studied and vindictive im-
position and robbery.

We should be glad to see the Legis-
lature enact a law at the present ses-
sion creating the "city and county of
Salt Lake," with the city government
to perform all the functions of county
government, with but one set of of-
ficials, and the new county to be a
county by itself to be dealt with by
the State, as other counties are dealt
with, the outside district to be (say)
Jordan county, and set up in business
for itself. We would then be free from
a certain nagging nuisance which the
county officers seem to think it well to
inflict upon the city in order to gain
favor and votes from the county, while
the city is too large-minded and forget-
ful to treasure up resentment at the im-
position inflicted upon it by those small-
bore, self-seeking officials.

ANOTHER "MOUTH" LIE.

The Tribune having shown the falsity
of the Smoot "Month's" claim that
Senator Kearns had joined in the pro-
test against Smoot, that organ now
abandons its former plea and claims
that we have admitted that Kearns
was for Smoot. Of course we have
made no such admission; for we know
that Mr. Kearns was radically opposed
to the Smoot election; he considered
the church policy of making a chief
ecclesiastical senator to be bad and un-
American. The sentiment of the
American people is always and every-
where opposed to such a mixing of
church and state. And this sentiment
is impartial as applied to all sects and
denominations alike.

We take this notice of the statement
of the Smoot "Month" in order that
it shall not be assumed that because
we do not deny we admit; and also to
show the disreputable tactics of the
"Month." When caught in one lie it
quickly takes refuge in another. Its
habit in this deservedly earned it
during the recent campaign, the de-

REVIVING SEDITION ACTIONS.

The present proceedings, apparently
initiated from the White House to
punish certain editors for libel, ap-
pears to be an attempt to revive the
old sedition law, without having that
law to found the prosecutions upon.
In 1798 Congress passed the sedition
act which provided for "the prosecu-
tion and punishment by fines and im-
prisonment [we quote from the Spring-
field Republican] of any person guilty
of printing or publishing any false,
scandalous, and malicious writings
against the Government of the United
States, or either house of Congress,
or the President, with intent to defame
them or bring them into contempt or
disrepute." But this evil enactment,
which was on the statute books for
about three years, caused such an up-
roar throughout the country that those
who were conspicuous in its enactment
were retired to private life, and the
law, the creation of the Federal party,
was the death-knell of that party.

It is conceded that in the absence of
specific law to cover the case, any
prosecution for sedition must neces-
sarily fail. The common law could not
be invoked; in fact, the common law
would be the bulwark of defense for
the accused. Therefore, it is hard to
see what the President can hope to ac-
complish by the institution of these
proceedings. Certainly it cannot be
expected that Congress will enact any
law under which such prosecutions
would be validated; and with equal cer-
tainty any such law would be a direct
violation of the First Amendment to
the Constitution of the United States,
which commands that "Congress shall
make no law . . . abridging the
freedom of speech or of the press."

It is pretty hard to imagine what the
President is trying to get at in this
matter, or why he should be so desper-
ately anxious to get at somebody on
account of the publications made. His
strenuous nervousness indicates that
there may be something to conceal after
all; and so the situation must be con-
sidered by the public. And the proba-
bility is that the thing desired to be
kept hidden is the understanding upon
which Panama was protected in her
secession from Colombia. As long as
the charges were on the stock deals,
the newspapers engaged in the inquiry
were "cold," and though the President
protested, he yet kept his temper; but
when those newspapers went back to
the institution of the Republic of Pan-
ama they got "hot," and so did the
President. But still we fail to see
where he can score in these prosecu-
tions.

THE REAL VS. THE PRETENDED.

It is apparent that the deep inter-
est recently pretended to be felt by
the higher Mormon ecclesiastics in the
regulation of the liquor traffic has
cooled off to a very considerable ex-
tent. They may plead that they have
done their part, and that it is now
up to the lawmakers to complete the
work; but that is not the usual prac-
tice of the hierarchical gentlemen when
they have in hand anything that is of
real import to their purposes. So we
must look for another reason for this
cooling of their professed righteous ardor
in the cause of prohibition.

As frequently pointed out, it is a
favorite admonition from the priesthood
to the follower to "mind his own busi-
ness." In respect of this liquor ques-
tion, we have no doubt that "the
brethren" have determined to also mind
their own business—meaning that part
of it through which they realize a con-
siderable revenue. It is so well known
that commercial institutions in which
the Mormon leaders are interested deal
extensively in wines and whiskies of
all grades that it would be unnecessary
to call attention to the fact, except
that it shows cause for their apparent
disposition to now let prohibition take
care of itself, without any further as-
sistance from them. Carloads of intoxi-
cants are being constantly received by
the Z. C. M. I. drug department in
this city. This is the central hierarchi-
cal distributor. From this institution
supplies are sent to almost every point
within the State of Utah, and to nu-
merous localities in surrounding com-
monwealths where colonies of the church
exist. Enormous annual profits are re-
alized out of this branch of trade, rural
drug and co-op. branch stores being the
chief patrons of the parent house.
Under these circumstances, it is not
difficult to see that the whole network
of mercantile institutions, conducted
under the general co-operative plan, is
highly interested in the agitation that
has been had upon the liquor ques-
tion. As a rule, the stock represented
in these concerns is held by members
of the Mormon church, and as almost
every male communicant in that orga-
nization who is over twenty-one years
of age is at least an elder—a holder of
the Melchizedek priesthood—it is not at
all unreasonable to suppose that, gen-
erally speaking, it is the Mormon priest-
hood that is most interested in watching
the prohibition movement die a natural
death—after a sufficient showing of vir-
tue has been made by means of peti-
tion and pious speech.

It should be remembered that a few
years ago President Joseph F. Smith
was more prone to speak his true sen-
timents than he is today. Since ascend-
ing the throne he has been compelled
to play the diplomat and to suppress
himself in numerous ways. So while
he, at the last October conference, made
a show of loyalty to the prohibition
movement, it must not be concluded that
he was in earnest about it, but rather
that he was exercising his political wis-
dom by attempting to gain advantage
through a popular movement. When he
was in the habit of "speaking his

mind" his expressions on this matter
were somewhat different from his pre-
sent outward professions. At the sixty-
eighth annual conference (April 6, 1898)
he took occasion to upbraid what "he
called 'some of those pious (?) Mor-
mons'" for having criticized the Z. C.
M. I. because of its liquor selling. Mr.
Smith took special pains to ridicule
these men on account of their having
called attention to the fact that in
toxicating liquors were sold under the
symbol of the "All seeing eye" and the
sacred inscription, "Holiness to the
Lord." Upon this particular point he
became extraordinarily sarcastic, and
heaped derision and contempt upon the
heads of his brethren for having dared
to express indignation at the inconsis-
tency and the hypocrisy as flagrantly dis-
played by the commercialists of the
church. But the most interesting part
of his discourse at that time probably
appeared in the reason which he gave
why Z. C. M. I. should engage in the
liquor traffic. Speaking concerning the
average Mormon, he said: "If he could
not get it there, he would not patronize
the Z. C. M. I. at all, but would go
somewhere else to deal." So we see
the motive—"business is business," and
if it is necessary to sell intoxicants
in order to get and to keep business,
then the liquor will be sold, and the
"word of wisdom" and prohibition may
go hang together.

It may be depended upon that what-
ever legislation upon this subject is
proposed by the Mormon leaders, ample
care will be taken of the interests of
the co-op. drug and mercantile institu-
tions. The whole movement appears to
have been inaugurated for the purpose
of robbing the State and the municipal-
ities of a large portion of their revenue,
and at the same time increasing the
profits of "the brethren" by confining
the liquor traffic to their own institu-
tions. Being unable to bring that about
without exposing their glaring inconsis-
tency, they appear now to be willing
to let the matter ease off.

THE SAINTLY GROUCH.

Brother Hyde: Nineteen years ago this
winter we were proclaiming salvation in
England, and since then that nation has
greatly multiplied in corruption. From
sermon of President Heber C. Kimball in
Salt Lake tabernacle, December 21, 1895.
Journal of Discourses, volume 4, page 112.

Prinked up in his gaudiest gewgaws
of fanatical frippery, exhalant in suf-
focating plenitude, the variegated
aromas of the celestial smelling-bottle
—and with blarney content, with the
mere smell-feast disdainfully per-
mitted to devote apostles of genuflec-
tion—Elder Andrew Jensen, on Sunday,
January 17th, in the tabernacle, pro-
ceeded to tell us all about what were
and what were not the "fruits of Mor-
monism."

Before going into the great pantheon,
it is evident that Elder Jensen had
cast the eye of humble sanctimony
over Zion, and saw that she was
wicked. His saintship was shocked—
his piety prostrated. For lo! he be-
held that beneath his feet stretched
the profane pavement, reaching its
length so far that sight no longer held
it in grasp. Yea, and there was that
infernal invention called of man the
trolley-car, humming its busy untune-
fulness into the very innermost recesses
of his consecrated meditation. Behold,
and also, the sacrilegious sky-
scraper reared its impious head even
unto the portals of the heavens. And
a multitude of other blasphemous
things did our bundle of beatitudes
perceive; and they grieved him might-
ily. In anguish his sanctified soul
cried within him. What, O what was
to befall this bustling, rushing Zion
set in the tops of the mountains?

Yet as his thoughts rumbled thus,
and his spirit yearned for flight from
the midst of all the desecration which
his eyes beheld, a still, small voice
smote his ear: "Go thou in unto the
tabernacle of mine house and lift up
thy voice unto the multitude," he
heard. "They are of thy people, and
it is up to thee to explain unto them
the why of these ungodly things that
offendeth thine eyes. Seest thou not
that the Gentile hath come into thy
midst and hath wrought this unright-
eousness? Speak unto those that are
of thine own faith, which abhorreth
the ways of Babylon, and admonish
them that these ungodly works of
perverted man are not of the fruits
of thy teaching. Say unto them, O
Andrew, that it is the wicked Gentile
that hath builded thus. And there-
fore, and because of these things, thou
shalt smite the Gentile with a mighty
smite. Pour out the vials of thine own
incomparable wrath. Gird on the
armor of thine own immaculate right-
eousness and smite him in the slats.
Stretch forth thine anointed fists and
play ping-pong on his proboscis. Bung
his eye and blind his solar plexus. Take
up the sword of thine own irreproch-
ableness and hamstring the wretch. And
after thou hast accomplished this
thing, go thou straightaway into an-
other part of the prophet's vineyard,
that thou mayest escape the wrath of
thine enemies."

Andrew gave ear unto the voice, and
he did go in and do as he had been
commanded. And thereafter he came
forth from the midst of the congrega-
tion, and on the morning of the next
day he set out upon a journey to a
far-off land, supplied with scrip from
the prophet's storehouse and a parch-
ment upon which the chief scribe of
the temple had made a writing, saying
unto the inhabitants of the place unto
which he would journey that he came
not except he were sent.

But the question now is, Will Brother
Jensen's preaching in Scandinavia bear
fruitful results to those borne by
President Kimball's proselytizing in
England? Brother Kimball wasn't
ashamed to say that England grew
wicked and wicked after he had

done his preaching there than she was
when he found her.

HARRIMAN SHOULD BE PAID.

It is quite likely, as indicated in the
dispatches yesterday morning, that the
present Congress will refuse to pay Mr.
Harriman (really the Southern Pacific
Railroad Company) for his great work
of stopping the overflow of the Colo-
rado river into the Salton Sea. It was
a magnificent engineering triumph to
stop that overflow, and it cost a vast
sum. The work was done on the ap-
peal of President Roosevelt to Mr.
Harriman, all other resources having
failed, and the President, fully acknowl-
edging this obligation, recommends
that the bill be paid. And we believe
that it will be paid, as it ought to be.
Good faith requires it, and honesty and
fair dealing are on the same side.

It was not the Southern Pacific which
did the work that caused the break
through which the overflow poured. It
was an irrigation company. The over-
flow caused the Southern Pacific large
expenditure, in necessitating relaying
of its tracks on higher ground so as to
keep them out of the water. It is not
for this that the claim is made against
the United States, but for the work
done in response to the call of the Presi-
dent to shut the crevasse and turn the
river back into its own channel. The
President acted because of official com-
plaint from Mexico that an international
stream was being tampered with, and
Mexico's rights in the lower river de-
stroyed. It is a clear case that the
railroad should be paid for its magnifi-
cent work.

We notice that Smoot is buying him-
self in this matter, and as usual against
fair play and justice. Can it be that
his meddlesomeness in this is be-
cause of his rage at the railroads for
their declining to "chip in" at the
demand of the political ring of
which he is master, in the corrupt and
vicious campaign run last fall by the
Smoot machine? It is currently re-
ported that Smoot made dire threats of
vengeance on the railroads because they
failed to respond to the privilege offered
them to contribute to "this worthy
cause." And is this his first move in
his scheme of vengeance?

Secretary Garfield says that there
have been over fourteen hundred
fraudulent entries upon the public do-
main in Utah. Those who oppose an
appropriation to investigate such
frauds may therefore expect to have
a considerable following here.

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Taste Is Sure
Stomach Guide

A Barometer Which Never Fails,
Though Seldom Believed.

"Taste is the direct guide to the
stomach; and the taste buds are con-
nected by the nerves with the stomach
itself, so that they represent its health
or disorder. If the stomach or its juices
are out of tone the blood is fermented
by a change in the alkaline or acid con-
dition, and these reach the mouth both
directly and indirectly."

"The taste buds are in the tongue,
and are mounted by hairlike projections
called papillae; they cover the surface
of the tongue."

"When you taste these buds rise up
and absorb the liquid, inform the
nerves; the nerves tell the stomach and
the food is acceptable or not, just as
the stomach feels."

The above remarks on taste comes
from an eminent authority and simply
explains why when one smells cooking
or sees food one thinks he can eat, but
when he tastes he learns the stomach is
out of business.

To the person who cannot taste aright
who refuses to eat and simply forces
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When your taste for food is lost it
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